The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,122—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1881.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th August, 1881, at 6 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1496 Tons, on MONDAY, 15th August, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th August, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th August, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 17th August, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th August, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., of GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 360	„ 240	„ 140
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 140

(Including Wines) (without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA ..G. Sturli	1,382	400	9th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	235	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. Doucih, 1,927 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 16th August, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 4th, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	31st Aug.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	17th Sept.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	15th Oct.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	30th Nov.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	15th Dec.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	14th Jan.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. INDIA	J. Jamieson	2,500	500	17th Aug.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	24th Sept.
s.s. ELYSIA	J. Harris	2,700	600	29th Oct.
s.s. INDIA	J. Jamieson	2,500	500	12th Nov.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	31st Dec.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—An effectual remedy for Bronchitis, Whooping-cough, Hoarseness, &c., an excellent and safe preparation for children, being free from any dangerous or injurious drugs. Re. 1 per bottle.

DENTALINE.—An excellent mouth-wash and dentifrice; only requires to be used once to be appreciated. Re. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

TO CONSIGNEES, UNDERWRITERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE S. S. LOCH RANNOCH.

INTIMATION is hereby given that the undersigned have been requested by Captain LEE, of the above Steamer, and by Captain BURNS, the special Agent of the Glasgow Underwriters' Association, who is in charge of the salving operations, to take charge of the cargo on their account, and for the benefit, and on behalf of whom it may ultimately concern.

Reference is made to the previous advertisements by the Collector of Customs and others, intimating the sale of some portion of the damaged unclaimed cargo, and notice is now further given that such of the cargo as is certified by Lloyd's surveyor as deteriorating, or in danger of deteriorating by remaining in warehouse, will be forthwith sold by public auction on dates to be hereafter advertised.

Consignees who prefer to take charge of their own cargo can have delivery on presenting to us the Bills of Lading, signing the average Bond and depositing 5 per cent. of the value of their cargo. Consignees who have failed to do this, are hereby notified that after the damaged and deteriorating cargo has been sold, the remainder will be similarly disposed of to satisfy the lien thereon for general average charges and expenses, &c. The undersigned will not be bound to entertain any subsequent representations as to cargo from consignees or others interested, in the absence of special instructions from them now.

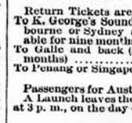
The steamer will be taken into the Prince's Dock, and the remainder of the cargo discharged into the sheds there; consignees are requested to inspect their goods as soon as landed, so that if they should wish delivery, it may be got by them before any action is taken by us towards its sale.

FINLAY, MUIR &Co.,
Lloyds Agents and Agents for Captain Lee, s. s. Loch Rannoch.
Bombay, 12th August 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. PESHAWUR	3300	600	E. J. Baker	16th Aug
— TEHERAN	2389	400	A.C. Loggin	23rd „
s. LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	30th „
— SUMATRA	2188	450	R. F. Briscoe	6th Sept.
s. AUSTRALIA	3661	600	J. P. Hassall	13th „
— MONGOLIA	2833	550	E. M. Edmond	20th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return, First Class	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS. First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ROSETTA	3300 700	A. E. Barlow	26th Aug.
KHIVA	2309 450	T. Alderton	9th Sept.

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th August, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
STEAM TO TRIESTE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. KASHGAR on the 12th July, the fortnightly Brindisi and Venice steamer from Bombay will continue the voyage to Trieste.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th August, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer CHINA will LEAVE for the above Ports on the 16th instant, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 9th August 1881.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

A RETURN OF 15 PER CENT. is allowed on Mills, &c.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

THOROUGH EXTINCTION OF INSECT LIFE.

Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."
(Rt. Hon'ble Lord Beaconsfield.)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS KEPT OF PATTERNS SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS COUNTRY. CAN BE FILLED AND COMPLETED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST.

"Models of Compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each
Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CHAMPAGNE AND DISTRICT KNIVES.

CHAMPAGNE KNIVES,

with hook, cork-screw, large and small blade and electro-plated metal handles, cash Rs. 4-0

TREACHER'S CAMP KNIVES,

containing corkscrew, champagne-hook, large blade, wood saw, gimlet, leather borer, button-hook and screw driver, durably mounted in finest nickel silver handles, Cash Rs. 5-0 and Rs. 6-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.	Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Bellows-body Cameras.	Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Binocular Cameras.	Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.	Camera Stands.
Portrait and View Lances.	Cameo Presses and Dies.
Portable Tents.	Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Printing Frames.	Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Plate Boxes.	Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Developing Stands.	Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.
Baths and Dippers.	
Dishes and Trays.	

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SEASON, 1881-82.

MISS AGNES BIRCHENOUGH desires it to be known that she is prepared to bring out a Comedy and Burlesque Company in the ensuing cold weather, provided that the Public of Bombay will support the enterprise with a subscription for Boxes and Stalls.

The Company would include six Actresses and four Actors: Miss Birchenough is aware that the success or failure of the undertaking depends entirely on the selection of these Artists, and in this important matter she would have the assistance of her father, an Actor of very long experience in the Profession.

The Season would be for ten weeks, and there would be one subscription night per week only, at the following rates :—

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS.
(available every Wednesday for ten weeks).
Orchestra Stalls ..... Rs. 35
Boxes, to admit 4 ..... „ 150

Subscribers will not be called upon to pay any portion of their subscriptions until the departure of the Company has been telegraphed from Liverpool, when the amounts due should be paid in to the credit of Theatre Subscription Fund at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Mr. J. Westall and Mr. H. M. Phipson have kindly undertaken to represent the Subscribers and operate on this account. They will authorise the Agent of the Bank to pay to Miss Birchenough on the arrival of the Company 50 per cent. of the subscriptions, and to pay the balance also to Miss Birchenough by ten equal instalments weekly in arrears.

As the cost and risk of bringing out a Company are considerable, a subscription of at least Rs. 10,000 is required. On receipt of a telegram that this amount has been promised, Miss Birchenough is prepared to carry out the undertaking, and will open in Bombay about the end of November.

As time presses, it is hoped that intending Subscribers will come forward as early as possible.

The box plan will be open at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld., on the 15th instant.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company fixed for THURSDAY, the 18th instant, will not be held on that day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 13th August, 1881.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, as already advertised, will be held here at 3 o'clock p. m., THIS DAY (MONDAY).

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay Municipal Office, 15th August, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. C. A. WINTER has been nominated by Sir FRANK H. SOUTER, Kt., C.S.I., and seconded by Mr. RUGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE as a candidate for election as a member of the Municipal Corporation by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace at the meeting to be held in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 13th Aug., 1881.

DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per share or 10 per cent. per annum will be PAID on and after the 22nd instant to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register this day.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 12th August, 1881.

THE BUDNEIRA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following CALLS have THIS DAY been made, and are payable at the Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

A second call of Rs. 150 per share is payable on the 1st September, 1881.

A third call of Rs. 150 per share payable on the 1st October, 1881.

And the fourth and final call of Rs. 100 per share payable on the 1st November, 1881.

Rebate at 9 per cent. per annum will be allowed on payment made before due dates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 13th August, 1881.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at Rs. 50 per share will be PAID at the registered office of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, to the shareholders, whose names stand on the register of the Company on that day.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from FRIDAY, the 19th, to WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their dividend.

By order of the Board,
B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th August, 1881.

TO BE LET

AN UPPER-STOREYED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, with three bed-rooms, dining and seating-room, &c. Water laid on, and the whole House is nicely matted. For further particulars apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE.

Just received per s. s. "Galatea."

A new English-built circular-fronted miniature roomy BROUGHAM of the newest design.

A handsome chesnut Australian HORSE thoroughly broken into saddle, up to 20 stone weight, over 16 hands, young in age. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS BY TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Broad Arrow.	Mail.
Fun.	News of the World.
Graphic.	Overland Mail.
Home News.	Pall Mall Budget.
Illustrated London News.	Queen.
Illustrated Sporting News.	Reynold's Weekly News.
Judy.	Saturday Review.
Lancet.	Spectator.
Land and Water.	Truth.
Life.	Weekly Irish Times.
Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.	World.

COOPER & CO., Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN.

The undermentioned Houses are to be let at Matheran for the ensuing season :—

Terrace Cottage	Rs. 800
The Hermitage	„ 700
Sands' House	„ 500
The Chalet	„ 500
Bee-Hive	„ 500
Scotts' Bungalow	„ 500
Hart Cottage	„ 500
Rose Cottage	„ 400
Caprera	„ 400
Bella Vista	„ 400
Maria Cottage	„ 400
Springwood	„ 400
Stone Hedge	„ 400
Florence Lodge	„ 400
Arnould Lodge	„ 300
Red Lands (Harrison House)	„ 300
Craigie Burn	„ 300
Ewart Lodge	„ 300
Mary Lodge	„ 250
Woodland	„ 250
Gomes Bungalow	„ 250
Sunny-Side	„ 150

For Plans of the Houses, lists of furniture, and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY,

DINDIGUL, MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
MANUFACTURED OF
TRICHINOPOLY, DINDIGUL, PONDICHERRY, AND COCONADA TOBACCOS.

By direct Importation,
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS,
MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
(Cavite Brands),
VEVEY (Swiss) CIGARS,
AND BURMAH CHEROOTS.

CIGARETTE FACTORY,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
FOURTEEN Brands to select from.
Mild, Medium, and Full flavoured.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.

TOBACCOS.
CUT AND PLUG.

Special attention is respectfully invited to this department. SMOKING MIXTURES, BIRD'S EYE, SHAG, &c., &c., manufactured daily fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of *Imported* preparations, combining every *Desiderata* required in TOBACCO by SMOKERS of all degrees.

THE LARGEST, FRESHEST, AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT IN ALL INDIA.

General Price List forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz Quarts. Rs.	a.
17	0	... Fine Old	... ...MARSALA...	Sicily..	17	0
		The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.				
32	0	... Fine Old	... ..MADEIRA... direct from the Island...		32	0
		Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.				
33	0	... Superior Old	... PORT ...	Portugal...	33	0
		This, our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.				
28	0	... Fine Old	... PORT ...	Portugal...	28	0
		A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.				
19	0	... Fine	... PORT ...	Portugal...	19	0
		A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.				
		N. B.—Pints of the two first named Ports at an advance of Rs. 3 per case of 2 dozen.				
22	8	... Fine Old	..CARLOWITZ	Hungarian...	22	8
		This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.				
18	0	.. Fine...	...CARLOWITZ	Hungarian...	18	0
		Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine. *N.B.*—Pints of Carlowitz at a small advance.				
18	0	... Red...	... SHIRAZ ...	... Australian...	18	0
		An excellent Wine.				
16	0	... White ...	...HOCHHEIMER..	Australian...	16	0
		A fair Wine of good quality.				

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR WEAR.

HOAR and Co. have a large choice of the latest designs in all SHIRT FABRICS. Their Flannels, &c., are thoroughly shrunk, and for White Shirts they use only pure washed Long-cloths, which secures the strongest sewing possible.

		Rs.			Rs.
SHIRTS	Plain White, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	SHIRTS	Superfine White, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts, &c.	6 for 36
SHIRTS	Best White Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	SHIRTS	Best White, with Collars attached, fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32
SHIRTS	Oxford-Cloth, the original soft make, in all the new Designs	6 for 36	SHIRTS	Tropical Flannel, a new shrinkless material cool and comfortable	6 for 46
SHIRTS	French Printed Cambric, a large choice of the latest Designs	6 for 30	SHIRTS	Best-wove Flannel, plain Colours, Stripes or Check	6 for 54
SHIRTS	Sun Silk, White, Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury	6 for 72	SHIRTS	Silk and Wool, a new make, always retaining its softness, very cool wear	6 for 56
SHIRTS	Cricketing or Boating, fine Saxony Flannel	6 for 52			

Patterns, with our Price List, and improved Self-measurement System on application.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., SHIRT-MAKERS, 3, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.

Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE only ESTABLISHMENT in INDIA where you can procure all requisites suitable for the climate and home travelling at European prices.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN from up-country, while in Bombay, should not fail to visit this establishment, which will repay them, for they will be able to obtain some of the greatest novelties that have ever been introduced into India.

FRESH SHIPMENTS ARRIVE FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

Millinery, Dress-making, and Gentlemen's Outfits made to order upon the shortest notice.

Compare our qualities and prices, and you will see that the Bombay Cash Bazaar is the cheapest house in India.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,

ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

N.B.—POONA BRANCH NOW OPEN.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases	... ...	...Rs. 25
„ hunting	„	... „ 30
„ half-hunting	„	... „ 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable time-keeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled

"A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases	... ...	Rs. 40
„ hunting	„	„ 45
„ half hunting	„	„ 50
„ open crystal face case, extra fine		„ 50
„ hunting case	„ ...	„ 60
„ half hunting case	... ..	„ 60

WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases and the neatness of their appearance.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

FAVRE LEUBA AND CO.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

WE have received a new consignment of these favourite race watches, which in consequence of the largely increased sales, we can offer to the public at the following reduced rates :—

In white metal cases	... ...	...Rs. 60
„ silver	„	... „ 70
„ gold	„	... „ 150

The success of these watches has been firmly established at the last Bombay and Bangalore as well as other races, and racing men are unanimous that it is the most accurate and most convenient watch ever constructed for the purpose.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

CALENDER LEVER WATCHES.

THESE very useful watches are always in stock of the following descriptions and prices :—

In Silver open face cases	... ...	Rs. 40
„ „ Hunting	„	„ 40

The watches show on separate dials the days of the week and the dates, the correctness of which can be fully relied upon.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

WE receive weekly shipments of our well-known cheap silver lever watches of usual excellent quality.

In open crystal face cases	... ...	...Rs. 25
„ hunting	„	... „ 26
„ half hunting	„	... „ 27

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the Fourth SESSIONS of 1881 of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the tenth day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a SESSION of ADMIRALTY for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this twelfth day of August, 1881.

SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

KEMP'S PURIFYING SALINE.

TO regard any IMPORTED NOSTRUM as superior to the above is an UTTER DELUSION. A daily extending consumption and an experience exceeding TWENTY-FIVE YEARS guarantee its medicinal excellence.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SULPHATE OF QUINO-CINCHONINE.

THE Crystalizable Alkaloids of Indian Cinchona Bark in which uniformity of composition is ensured by the test of optical neutrality.

Molecular Rotation, $[\alpha]_J = o$

It may be relied on as a substitute for Sulphate of Quinine, which it is extensively displacing in medical practice. It is much superior to the Government Febrifuge.

Per Ounce Rs. 3-12.

Wholesale quotations special.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

(REGISTERED.)

THE Amenities of State and Private Receptions, Marriage and Nautch Parties, occasions of Intercourse between Castes or Classes, and Social Assemblies generally are much promoted by the expanding and genial influence of this seductive drink.

In Gold Foil Pints.

Dozen Rs. 3. Two Dozen with Case Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, a pair of Grey Arab HORSES and set of double HARNESS; the horses go in single and double harness and saddle. Address "J. B.," *Bombay Gazette.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13.

No further change had taken place in the London Money Market yesterday, but Consols were ⅛ higher at 100⅞, French Rentes unaltered at 118¼. The Indian 3½ per cent. loan is ⅛ lower at 103⅛, Fours-and-half Rupee Paper also ⅛ lower at 91⅝. Fours unchanged at 85½. In Indian Exchange Bank shares Orientals are 10s. lower, Mercantile and Chartered 10s., Hongkong £1 per share higher.

Coffee and Cocoanut-oil are as last quoted. Wheat is strong in London at an advance of 6d. to 1s. per quarter, but Liverpool quotations for Bombay qualities show no change. Rapeseed is steady and partially 3d. higher. Linseed unchanged.

Reuter reports Piece-goods in Manchester yesterday dull with a decline of 1¼d. in 7lb. and 8¼ lbs. Shirtings, but Twist is given as ⅛d. higher.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed with a hardening tendency for Americans, which are quoted 1-32d. up for deliveries, but Surats were unchanged both as regards tone and price. To-day's market is called steady, for Americans unchanged, for Surats sales 7,000 bales, prices still unaltered. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were unmoved at 12 cents, but November shipment was 8 points higher at 10·64 cents per lb. To-day there is no change neither in ready Cotton or Futures.

Unfortunately Reuter's figures of the total visible supply proved unintelligible, necessitating a repetition being called for. The corrected information has no doubt come to hand before this, but will not be made public till Monday morning, so that we are unable to give our usual comparisons in full. In the figures available there is nothing very special, nor in fact have figures much interest left as regards the remainder of this season, as we can now see pretty clearly the probable supply for the next month or two. The chief matter of interest is the new American Crop, and that, according to private advices, is likely to prove enormous, few estimates now being under 7¼ and most of them 7½ millions of bales. If these figures are to be realised there can be little doubt, we think, that however the price of tenderable American be supported by temporary scarcity in the immediate future, the ultimate tendency must be downwards.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparison with the two previous seasons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879
Week's Receipts	13,000	8,000	3,000
" Exports to U. K.	18,000	11,300	6,000
" " to Continent ..	1,000	6,000	300
Total Receipts since 1st Sept..	5,724,400	4,894,000	4,430,800
" Exports to U. K. "	2,744,600	2,519,500	2,032,900
" " to Continent "	1,713,700	1,296,900	1,393,300
" Stock in the Ports.....	231,000	156,000	102,000
Saturday's Receipts.....	3,000	1,200	500

The visible supply of Cotton for the U. K. on the 12th instant gives the following comparisons with the corresponding date on the past two years :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Stock in Liverpool	767,000	696,980	469,310
" London	41,000	55,270	53,120
American Afloat	90,000	53,000	16,000
E. Indian "	72,000	106,000	173,000
	970,000	910,850	711,430
Price of Mid-Uplands	6¼d.	6 13-16d.	6⅞d.
" " Fair Dholleras.....	4¼d.	4¼d.	5 3-16d.
Difference..	2¼d.	1 15-16d.	1 3-16d.

EXCHANGE.—With Silver unchanged in London the market opened this morning at yesterday's closing rates, but Calcutta coming firm, Bank Bills advanced 1-32d., notwithstanding a comparatively large business having latterly been done by remitters. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	..1s. 7¾d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic..	..1s. 7 23-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	..1s. 7 27-32d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	..1s. 7 31-32d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	..1s. 8d.	"
Francs, " "	..2 11¼	"

On Calcutta the demand rate is 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 9-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been less depressed today, some of the speculators having coming out as buyers. The Banks also have been on the same task, the depressed values established yesterday showing a profit on home quotations. Fours opened at Rs. 103 and advanced to Rs. 103⅛, closing with sellers at that figure. Fours-and-a-half continue unchanged at Rs. 111.

SHARES have been fairly active, although the course of prices has been rather irregular. In Banks there is no change. Port Canning Land shares have declined to Rs. 230. In Press Companies, Fort are Rs. 50, Mofussils Rs. 10 lower, but Prince of Wales are Rs. 25 higher. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are firm, and generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 higher. In Railway Until, however, the rise is Rs. 25, and in Southern India Rs. 20 per share. Bombay Burmah Trading Company's shares are Rs. 25 higher, and Prince of Wales Fire Insurance are now quoted at Rs. 1,100. Gold Mining Companies are going steadily out of favour, and Ripons are now quoted nominally at Rs. 2, Kaiser-i-Hind Rs. 14.

COTTON is steady at unchanged prices. For export, however, there has been no enquiry to-day, and we have not heard of a single transaction.

LINSEED continues to advance under the influence of a strong demand, and sellers now quote Rs. 6-10 per cwt. Rapeseed is also in request, and Guzerat is quoted at Rs. 6-7 per cwt.

For WHEAT the demand continues very active, and a large business is doing. Soft White we quote at Rs. 33 to Rs. 33-8 per candy.

FREIGHTS, although quiet, are very firm. We have not heard of any fresh charters, but there is still a good enquiry for forward tonnage.

PIECE-GOODS are unchanged on the spot, but to arrive there has been more doing, owing to easier prices in Manchester, lower freights and hardening exchange.

COALS are unchanged in every respect.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.			Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	732½
Bank of Bengal.....	42,000	500	all	8 do.	830
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	550
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chartd'd Bank I. & C....	40,000	20	all	6 do.	310
Chart'd Mercantile ..	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.....	40,000	25½	all	10¼ do.	525
National Bank of India.	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	110
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,000
Albert Ginning Co..	100	500	all	18p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	425 1,050
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	505
Bellary.....	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co..	600	500	all	40	475
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	29
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	975
Dholiera Press and Ginning Co.....	500	300	all	100	270
East India Press Co ...	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,950
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	1,415
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	460
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	300
New Indian Press	1,000	350	all	14	1824
Prince of W. Press	120	....	1,500	75	1,700
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,300
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	529

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	100	590
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c.	170 160
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,450
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.....	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	120
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	300
Mechanical Building Co.....	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Queen of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	1,100
[illegible]	30,000 A	10	3	..	nomi, 2
[illegible]	1,000 B	100	100	..	118
[illegible]	4,000	500	all	Rs. 90	865
[illegible]		100	100	12	165
[illegible]		25	15	..	nomi, 16
[illegible]		100	25	..	nomi, 14
[illegible]	42,000	25	25	..	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lady Jane, 920 tons, Captain J. Raison, sailed on the 15th instant for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steamer Florence, 1,430 tons, Captain J. Robinson, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Westhartlepool with a cargo of 2,394 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain W. M. Britten, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Kurrachee (11th August) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Clay, Inspector Forster, and thirty deck.

THE A. S. N. Co's. steamer Maharani, Captain H. R. Burleigh, which sailed for Aden with a general cargo and 8 one first class and sixty-one deck passengers on the 12th instant, put back from sea on the 13th instant, about 27 miles from Bombay, on account of her fire bars having burnt away owing to bad coal.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
13	Calcutta(s).....	Britten.....	Kurrachee. Aug. 10.
	Florence(s).....	Robinson	Westhartlepool.
	Maharani (s).....	Burleigh	Put back from Sea.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
13	Riga (s).....	Raison.....	Calcutta.
	Mirzapore (s).....	Perrins	China.

The steamer Calder, to Persian Gulf, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
9 Millwall .....McFarlane..Liverpool, May 1.
City of Nankin....McConnell..Penarth, May 3.
North .....Hutton.....Glasgow, May 4.
Ellora .....Phillips ....London, May 8.
Rialto .....Williamson..Melbourne, June 22.
10 R. Dickinson (s) ..Howgego ..Tyne, June 29.
Falstaff .....Grose .....Shields, April 30.

DEPARTURES.

August 10.—Steamers Cathay, Curlew, Reliance and Victoria. Barque British Princess.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
11 Kerbela (s)..... ..... Bombay.
West Ridge .... Mauritius.
Shahzada (s)..... ..... Bombay.
Himalaya (s)..... ..... Rangoon.
Gannet ( ) .... London.
Ellen Bates .... Shields.
12 Dunalistair .... In Sight.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India (s)—125 kegs leads ore, Cuma Ramjee; 16 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Clan Macduff (s)—3 cases plate glass, Allybhoy Noorbhoy; 8 cases plate glass, Hajee Essac Soob and Son.

Branksome Hall (s)—21 bales papers, Abdoolally Meya Saheb Surufally.

City of Baltimore (s)—4,300 casks hard spelter, Bhimjee Poonja; 881 bundles sheet iron, Khimjee Jeewa.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore (s)—60 cases oilmanstores, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 13 cases oilmenstores, Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co.; 5 cases aniline dye, L. Narayen and Co.; 5 bales wall papers, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

Rocli Rannoch (s)—45 cases champagne, B. and A. Hormusjee.

Galatea (s)—5 cases iron wire netting, Hajee Essac Soob and Son; 181 plates hard spelter, Mohunlall Damodur; 7 bales papers, Shapoorjee Cowasjee.

Janet Court—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Daphne (s)—25 bales packing papers, Sigg, Sulzier and Co.; 105 cases writing papers, Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Son; 3 cases glassware, Sooltanally Abdoolally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macduff (s)—250 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jewut; 25 bales wool, Hurridass Hurkisondass; 50 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 60 bales wool, Morarjee Mooljee; 200 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co.; 61 bales wool, Doongarsee Becja; 8 cases chutney, and 7 cases curry powder, Jooma Seckoor; 58 bales cotton, Dossojee Ludha.

City of Baltimore (s)—275 cwts musoor dall, Lallee Poonjee and Co.; 300 bales cotton waste, Farnham and Co.; 130 bales cotton, William Bell and Co. 2,675 cwts rapeseed and 75 cwts gingellyseed, Ghella Bhaimull.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawar (s)—122 bales skins, 181 bales wool, 91 packages Chincona, 166 bales leather and 185 packages coffee, The P. and O. Co.; 100 bags wheat and 272 baskets mother-o'-pearl shells, M. Mackenzie and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Connemara—900 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s)—267 cwts mowrasseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Lizzie English (s)—1,800 cwts wheat and 3,999 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Peshawar (s)—10 chests silk, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Daphne (s)—1 pot sandalwood oil, Fazull Merally Rahimbhoy; 52 bales cotton, Huzarmull Nursingdass; 1 chest opium, Hajee Esmail Hajee Abdoola; 25 chests opium, Huzarcemull Mooltanchund; 10 chests opium, Hajee Mahamed Hassum.

China (s)—6 cwts sharkfins and sharkfins, Jan Mahamed Assur; 4 cwts sharkfins and 16 cwts bysabole, Cassu Bhimjee; 253 cwts ooplates, Ruttonjee Jeewraj; 60 cwts sandalwood and 196 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 50 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 118 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 220 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosen Jan Mahamed; 35 bales cotton and 17 bales twist, Rehemoobhoy Habibhoy; 35 bales twist, M. S. Gubbay and Co; 75 bales twist, Hamedbhoy Hubbibhoy; 25 bales twist, Moolchund Vussonjee; 25 bales twist, Aga Syed Mirza; 35 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 24 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 14 chests opium, Roogunath Jugonath; 13 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 50 bales cotton, Essac Sallay Mahamed; 100 bales twist, A. Essaff Ali; 50 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co; 25 chests opium, N. J. Abram; 75 bales twist, Doongursee Gangjee; 16 cwts sandalwood, Ebram Noordin.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Daphne (s)—31 chests opium, Huzarmull Mooltanchund; 15 chests opium, Pestonjee Hastonjee; 12 chests opium, Roognath Jugonath.

China (s)—2 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 46 chests opium, Abram Ezra.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

606-78—Craigie L. and O.—A. P. Brito and others vs the Secretary of State for India in Council—R. V. Hearn.

589-79—H. Bicknell—Icharam Gungadass vs. Nundlal Beharilal and others—Shapurjee & T; Ardeshir and H.

For further directions.

432-76—In person (a pauper) Jewan Pudman vs. Khuluckdina Khufiunbhoy.

Long Causes.

382 77—Hearn C. and L.—Narrondass Hemraj and others vs Vissondass Hemraj—Craigie L. and O.

525-80—Vanu and Hormjeejee Jeewanjee Punchucky vs Pestonjee Hormusjee Punthucky—Payne and G.

68-80—Crawford and B.—S. de Esperance and others vs Joseph de Souza and others—Tobin and R.

19-81—Smith and F.—Manockjee Sorabjee Mehta vs Maneckbai and others.

189-79—H. Bicknell—Icharam Gungadass vs Nundlal Beharilal and others—Shapoorjee and T., and A. and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

In the matter of the Trustees and Mortgages Power's Act, 1866, and in the matter of the petition of Nicholas de Gia, Petitioner Ardesir and H. for petitioner. Crawford and R. for M. P. de Souza Franklin and another. Ardesir and H. for Maria T. de Lima. Prescot and W. for H. F. Soares, and Arnetta de Gia.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the Colaba S. and W. Company, J. C. Cama. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama vs. H. R. Cormack and others—Ardesir and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

614-79—J. Macfarlane—Hajee vs. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia and others—Hearn C. and L. and Chalk and W.

196-81—Crawford and B.—Gopaldass Purshotumdass and others vs Chapsey Gopaldass—Smith and F.

230-81—Smith and F.—Sir Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy vs. Krushnabai and another—C. L. and G., H., & B.

For application by the Plaintiff Interpleader suit.

357-80—Chalk and W. (for pauper)—Yeshwant Cannoojee vs Janardhen Purshotumjee and others—S. P. and Crawford and H.

615-79—Jefferson B. and D. (for pauper)—Devbai vs Itchalal Vundrawundass and others—J. Macfarlane and C. and W. (for pauper).

115-80—Chalk and W. (for pauper)—Dayabhoy Hurridass vs Itchalal Vundrawandass and others—J. Macfarlane.

562-80—Hearn C. and L.—Kessowjee Jadowjee and another vs Vussonjee Hurridass and others—Balkrishna and B.

78-80—In person (a pauper)—Ismail Khan and another vs Abdool Gani and others—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Such of the following new long causes fixed for to-day, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

554-76—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs. A. L. Taylor.—Balkrishna and B.

253-81—Muljee and B.—Joosub Esmail vs. Hajee Ebrahim Tar Mahomed and others.

236-81—Janardhen and H. (for paupers) Purshotum Morarjee and another vs. Lalvow.—Smith and F.

290-81—Tobin and R.—Volbai vs. Lilbai.

262-81—Payne and G.—Vallibhoy Khanbhoy vs. Adomjee Peerbhoy—Morcshwar L.

264-81—Tyabjee and I.—Kankubai vs. Panalal Punumchund and another.

266-81—J. Macfarlane—Hurridas Soonderdas and others vs. Lalljee Poonja.

Long Causes.

358-80—R. M. Sayani—Bai Heerbai vs Jan Mahomed Khalukdina and another—Jefferson, B. and D.—Part heard.

240-81—M. H. Khan—Takoredass Mooljee vs. Abdool Aziz bin Majee—Jefferson B. and D.

536-80—Jefferson B. and D.—Luckumsey S. Rowjee vs. Hurbum Nursey and another—Tobin and R.

87-80—Macfarlane and G.—Gopekjee Withulasjee Majharaj vs. Mungaldi Lalljee Muggonlaljee Maharaj and another—Shapurjee and T.

202-80—J. Macfarlane—Hajeebhoy Lalljee and others vs. Laduck Dattoo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 12.

Fitz Herbert, Capt., 4th Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Rawal Pindee.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 13.

Bruce, Bgde.-Surg., on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, August 15.

There will be squad drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 17th instant, at 9 p. m. All members are requested to attend. The manual firing and bayonet exercises will be practised.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT, Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS.

Poona, August 12.

The C.-in-C., is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Station Staff—Capt. T. H. Mackenzie, S. C. (W. O., 27th N. I.), to be Station Staff officer at Hyderabad, vice Capt. Coulson, proceeded on furlough on medical certificate.

8th Regiment N. I.—Capt. F. H. Forjett, W. O. (Offg. Wing Comdr.), 26th N. I., to officiate as Wing Comdr., vice Major Tandy, proceeded on furlough on medical certificate.

Lieut. L. G. Beckham, S. C., Offg. W. O., to be W. O., to fill an existing vacancy.

9th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. C. H. Seddon (W. O., 5th N. I.) (commanding Depôt 4th N. I.) to officiate as W. O.

13th Regiment N. I.—Major C. F. James, S. C. (Offg. Wing Comdr., 16th N. I.), to officiate as Wing Comdr., vice Major Mander, on furlough.

15th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. G. B. O'Donnell, 1st West India Regt. (Offg. W. O., 17th N. I.), to officiate as W. O., on probation.

24th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. R. Baillie, W. O., 20th N. I., to officiate as W. O.

These officers will travel expeditiously by rail, dak, and sea at the public expense.

Bgde.-Surg. S. A. Littigon, M. B., A. M. D., having arrived from leave on private affairs to England is appointed to general duty Presidency Circle.

Col. John Penton, 2nd Battn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, who under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 21st April, 1880, will be removed from the Command of his regiment on the 12th instant, is permitted to proceed to England at the public expense.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that an exchange of Batteries has been sanctioned between Capt. E. Buckle 14-9 and Capt. D. C. Dean-Pitt. 17-11 R. A.

Capt. Buckle will proceed to England forthwith and join his new Baty.

That portion of G.O.C. No. 404 of the 22nd July, 1881, which refers to Lieut. J.E.H. Cates, 6th N.I., is cancelled.

The following orders are confirmed :—

17th Lancers.—Regimental order, dated 2nd Aug., 1881, appointing Capt. J. M. Russell, Intpr. to the Regiment, vice Lieut. C. H. Butler, with effect from 31st July, 1881.

16th Regt. N.I.—Regtl. order, dated 23rd July, 1881, appointing Major M.A. Coussmaker attached to Officiate as Wing Comdr., with effect from the 16th idem during the absence of Major James or until further orders.

Major M.A. Coussmaker, W.O., 12th N.I. (attached to 19th N.I.) is attached to the 16th N.I. for duty, with effect from the 16th ultimo.

On the recommendation of a Medical Board the undermentioned officer is granted leave to the port of embarkation for 30 days from date of availing himself of it and thence to England to appear before a Medical Board.

East Yorkshire Regiment (2nd Battalion)—Capt. A. Bowles.

On the recommendation of a Medical Board the undermentioned officer is granted leave to the port of Embarkation for 30 days from date of availing himself of it and thence to England for 12 months from date of embarkation.

Royal Irish Fusiliers—(2nd Battalion) Capt. James Boyle.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, August 8.

The following orders are confirmed :—

1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers (late 1-23rd Foot).—Battalion order, dated 29th Oct., appointing Lieut. F. Morries, Assist. Instr. of Musky., with effect from the 15th idem.

2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated 14th June, appointing Major H. C. Kemble, Squadn. Comdr., on return from leave, to officiate as 2nd in Comd., vice Knowles, on leave.

Dated 15th June appointing Major C. T. M. Higginson to officiate as Squadn. Comdr., with effect from the 14th idem, vice Kemble.

Dated 12th July making the following appointments, with effect from the 12th idem :—

Major C. E. Salkeld, Squadn. Offr., to officiate as Squad-Commander Higginson.

Lieut. P. B. Lindsell, Offg. Squad. Officer on probation, to officiate as Adjt., vice Martin, on furlough.

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated 19th July, making the following appointment, with effect from the 17th idem, consequent on the departure on leave of Capt. J. B. Lynch :—

Lieut. H. Goad, Offg. Squad. Officer, to officiate as Squad. Coomdr., vice Browne, on furlough.

Lieut. J. M. Carpendale, Squad. Officer, on probation, to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties, vice Browne.

24th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated 18th July, making the following appointments, with effect from the 17th idem, consequent on the return of Lieut. J. G. Ramsay, from Commissariat employ :—

Lieut. J. G. Ramsay, Wing Officer and Adjt., to officiate as Wing Comdr., vice Trotter, on furlough.

Lieut. L. J. E. Bradshaw, Wing Officer and Qr.-mr., to officiate as Adjt., vice Ramsay.

Lieut. E. DeBrath, Wing Officer on probation, to officiate as Qrmr., in addition to his other duties, vice Bradshaw.

26th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated 29th June, appointing Capt. L. Dening, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qrmr., vice Fulford, appointed Offg. Depy. Assist. Commr.-Genl. Rohilcund Dist., there being no qualified subaltern officer avaliable.

31st N. I.—Regtl order, dated 30th June, notifying that Lieut. H. H. Dobbie, Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, performed the duties of Qrmr. in addition to his own, from the 31st May to the 30th June, and appointing Lieut. H. B. B. Watkis to officiate in that appointment, in addition to his other duties, from the latter date, vice Gibbs, on furlough.

38th N. I.—Regtl order, dated 8th July, appointing Lieut. P. A. Buckland, Wing Officer and Adjt., to officiate as Wing Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Twentyman, on furlough, consequent on the appointment of Capt. T. H. Goldney as Officiating Depy. Assist. Adjt.-Genl. for Musky., 5th Circle.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. J. C. F. Gordon S. C., to Naini Tal, from the 8th June to the 15th Oct., on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

22nd N. I.—Capt. A. S. McRae, S. C., to Murree, from the 17th Aug. to the 15th Oct., on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Staff Corps—Major H. W. Shoubridge, to Kasauli, Simla and adjacent hills, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on medical certificate, unde rule 10 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875.

On the recommendation of a medical board, the undermentioned officer is granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for 182 days from date of embarkation :—1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regt. (late 1-14th Foot.)—Lieut. J. W. Thruston. (Lieut. Thruston is removed from the list of probationers for the S. C.)

On the recommendation of a medical board, the undermentioned officer is granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from the date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for twelve months from date of emarkation :—1st Battalion Cumberland Regt., (late 34th Foot).—Second Lieut. A. Fuller.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Biliousness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, King William Street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"AGENTS WANTED."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PENDLEBURY—July 21st, at Watford, Herts, the wife of T. Pendlebury, District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CHATFIELD—August 11th, at Poona, the wife of K. M. Chatfield, Esq., of a son.

JOHNSTON—August 12th, at Colaba, the wife of the Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, of a son.

SPILLING—August 13th, at Colaba, the wife of Alfred Spilling, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HANKINSON—WALKER—August 13th, at Byculla, J. Hankinson (Bachelor), Engineer, to Bella Leonora Welhimanna Walker (widow). By licence.

DEATH.

FORDYCE—August 11th, at the Residency Rajkot, John Lionel William, the infant son of Arthur Dingwall Fordyce, Esq., Lieut., 8th Regt. N. I.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

QUARRY—August 7th, at Mussoorie, the wife of F. W. Quarry, of a daughter.

STRETTELL—August 6th, at Shekhbodin, the wife of Captain A. D. Strettell, 2nd Punjab Infantry, of a son.

TYLER—August 8th, at Agra, the wife of Dr. J.W. Tyler, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON—HUNTLEY—At the Wesleyan Chapel, St. Thomas' Mount, by the Reverend R. Brown, assisted by the Reverend G. M. Cobban, Edward Samuel Atkinson, 2nd son of the late E. S. Atkinson, Esq., of Madras, to Maria Jane Huntley, youngest daughter of the late Mr. C. R. Huntley.

FARRANT—CHETTLE—August 4th, at Dharmsala, Edwin Samuel Farrant, Executive Engineer, D. P. W., to Ruth Helen, daughter of the Rev. W. W. Chettle, Vicar of Bradley Bilston, Staffordshire.

LONGHURST—HOPKINS—August 9th, at St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev. Oscar Watkins, Seaward Longhurst, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, to Annie Maude, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. Hopkins, Bengal Army.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1881.

THE news from London is of a most exciting and disquieting character. The House of Lords, by large majorities, have dissented from the Commons' amendments to the Irish Land Bill, and have insisted upon their own amendments being accepted. The new amendments of the Commons—with regard to which we think Reuter might have given us some details—represent almost certainly the limit of concession which Mr. Gladstone is willing to make to the feeling of the House of Lords. We have seen that he has already incurred the charge of treachery in connection with these amendments—though from a quarter from which blame is no discredit. But it may be taken as certain that Mr. Gladstone has no mind to repeat the mistake of 1870, and spoil his great measure by any concession opposed to its principle. We may go further, and say that he is under no temptation to do so. The cry of treachery will not be confined to "the extreme Home Rulers" if the Lords are allowed, in the sacred name of Landed Property, to mutilate a measure which the Liberal party has learned look on as dictated alike by justice and by policy. If the Lords insist—and we are told that they do—on their amendments being accepted, the next day or two will bring us the news of the resignation of the Ministry.

Such a resignation must in the circumstances be followed at once by a dissolution, and an appeal to the electorates, as no Tory Cabinet could conduct the affairs of the country with the present House of Commons. There are signs that some Conservative statesmen are not without hopes that such an appeal might reverse the verdict of 1880. The attempt to trade on the "degradation" of England in the Transvaal has, it is true, fallen entirely flat. But much is expected from the blind resentment which it is assumed that the Irish voters will manifest, and much from the curious agitation in favour of a return to Protection—or Reciprocity "as the wise it call." It is a fact, perhaps, not without significance at the present juncture, that the *Quarterly Review* contains an article, manifestly we think from the pen of Lord Salisbury, in which the most unsparing contempt is poured on Free Trade doctrines that are as demonstrably true as anything in the First Book of Euclid. The *Quarterly Review* is and has long been Lord Salisbury's organ, and the appearance of such an article as the one we have referred to is a curious confirmation of the indication given in a recent speech that Lord Salisbury really intends to raise again the banner of protection which Sir Robert Peel was fain to drop from his hands forty years ago. A perusal of the article is fitted, however, to engender the suspicion that Lord Salisbury is overestimating the characteristic quality of the "stupid party."

Elections, however, are of course not contested on issues selected by one party to the fight. The Conservatives may endeavour to persuade Irish voters that *they* are Ireland's best friends, and the people at large that it would be on the whole a good thing to keep up rents by taxing every loaf of bread. But these questions—which may very well be left to answer themselves—will not exhaust the reference which the Liberals will make to the country. And it may be that Lord Salisbury is destined to figure in History as the prime mover in the bloodless revolution which put an end to hereditary legislation in England. The first great controversy between the Lords and Commons must send that question to the front now; and if we may be permitted to hazard an opinion, a worse choice of occasion could not have been made than that which the Marquis of Salisbury invites the Lords to commit themselves to. If ever there was a question when the Lords should have felt that they might with a good conscience leave the decision in the hands of the popular assembly it is the present one. The Irish Land Bill is an attempt on the part of the representatives of the United Kingdom to settle, in accordance with reason and justice, an embittered dispute between landlord and tenant in Ireland. In this dispute the House of Lords cannot possibly intervene with impartiality. When they have attempted to intervene, they done so avowedly in an interest—that of "landed property"—which the writer in the *Quarterly* is not ashamed to ask us to "revere" equally with the Queen and the Archbishop of Canterbury. We have the greatest respect for landed property, and could wish there were more of it, but we decline to revere it, and we certainly place far above it considerations of the peace and tranquillity of Ireland, and the pretention that an assembly of landlords can be allowed, in the interests of landed property

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

The signs of a move from Kandahar towards Kabul have ceased, and Ayoub's entire force is in Kandahar. He is recruiting troops and distributing advance pay. The Kabuli soldiers continue to desert in small parties.

Fifteen of the guns captured at Karez-i-Atta have been sent to Herat.

The Amir's officers at Kelat-i-Gilzai are collecting supplies: but communication between Kelat and Kabul is said to be not open.

SIR A. LYALL'S SUCCESSOR.

The Hon. Charles Grant succeeds Sir Alfred Lyall as Foreign Secretary, when the latter proceeds on furlough.

THE NEW LOAN.

The first instalment of the loan has been fully paid without default; also 170 lakhs out of 208 are allotted at Calcutta.

THE BANKIPORE BRIBERY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

The bribery case at Bankipore against Abdul Sobhan was closed yesterday.

At the last moment Mr. Gasper, defendants' counsel, decided to call no witnesses for the defence, although 29 had been summoned. Mr. Gasper addressed the court all day on behalf of the accused. His arguments were chiefly in support of his contention that the only evidence against the prisoners consisted of confessions to a police officer, which were inadmissible. He only slightly touched on the evidence, which he denounced as exaggerated and untrustworthy, and in some instances perjured.

Both assessors acquitted all the accused, on the ground of Mr. Gasper's contention as to the confession.

The judge acquitted Abdul Sobhan and Urgher Sen only on the point of law raised by Mr. Gasper, and convicted Gopal. The judgment will be delivered on Monday.

The prosecution is likely to appeal to the High Court.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

In the House of Commons this evening Sir Charles Dilke (the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), replying to a question, said he was unaware that Persia claims a portion of the territory lately annexed by Russia in Central Asia, nor was he aware that Persia had remonstrated with Russia on the subject. England, he said, had made no proposal to be represented at the delimitation of the Russo-Persian frontier.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

UNCOMPROMISING ATTITUDE OF THE LORDS.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

The House of Lords by large majorities have dissented from the Commons' amendments to the Irish Land Bill, and have insisted upon their own amendments being accepted.

Lord Salisbury has unexpectedly assumed a most uncompromising tone. Lord Granville has solemnly protested against Lord Salisbury's attitude.

The House of Commons will re-consider the Land Bill on Monday next.

The attitude of the Government in the matter is very firm.

OPINION OF THE *STANDARD*.

The *Standard* of to-day, in discussing the question, condemns the action of the Lords, and urges moderate counsels.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

Mr. Ritchie, M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, introduced a motion in the House of Commons this evening condemning any treaty with France establishing specific duties. The Government announced that they will not conclude any treaty with that country prejudicial to British trade.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, AUGUST 13.

A Ministerial crisis is taking place here, resulting from the discontent manifested in the Army. Osman Pacha Refke, the Minister of War, has been dismissed. The Khedive is desirous of assuming the presidency of the Council.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 12.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall left here for Bombay this morning.

ADEN, AUGUST 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Scindia, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	.....	**44,000 bales.**
" " " Surats	.....	**4,000 "**
" " " Imports of Cotton	.....	**35,000 "**
" " " Surats	.....	**Nil. "**
" Stock of Cotton	.....	**767,000 "**
" " " Surats	.....	**55,000 "**
" Stock of Cotton in London	.....	**41,000 "**

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market closed on spot dull, but arrivals firm.

Fair Dhollera	**4¼**
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	**6-0**
8¼ " do.	**7-1½**
8⅜ Mule Twist	**9½**
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	**103¾**
4 " Rupee Paper	**85¼**
4½ " do.	**91⅞**
3 " Consols for account	**100⅜**
" French Rentes	**118¼**
Bar Silver	**51½**
Oriental Bank Shares	**£22-10**
Chartered " do.	**£25**
Chastered Mercantile Bank Shares	**£23**
Hongkong and Shanghai "	**£19**
Departure—Clan Alpine.	

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

STEAMER REPORT.

COLOMBO, AUGUST 13, 9-1 A. M.

H M. S. Eclipse, from Trincomalee, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 13.

At 10 p.m.	.. ..	**78·7**

SUNDAY, AUGUST 14.

At 6 a.m.	.. ..	**76·3**
" 10 a.m.	.. ..	**83·1**
" 2 p.m.	.. ..	**83·9**
" 4 p.m.	.. ..	**82·9**

MR. C. A. WINTER has been nominated by Sir F. H. Souter, and seconded by Mr. Ragunath Narayen Khote, as a candidate for election by the Bench of Justices as a member of the Municipal Corporation. The election will take place on Wednesday, the 17th instant.

THE following are the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of July:—1879, Rs. 16,97,37,000; 1880, Rs. 14,64,32,000; 1881, Rs. 13,20,32,000.

IN an article upon Dr. Lethbridge and jail mortality in Bengal *Native Opinion* says:—"We have examined Dr. Lethbridge's defence, and are compelled to pronounce it unsatisfactory. We regret the Doctor should have found fault with the local *Gazette* for having exposed his administration in the first instance. We think it is owing to the *Gazette's* action in the matter that the subject of jail administration in India is likely to be discussed in Parliament; and it is for this reason, if for no other, that our local contemporary is entitled to the thanks of the community.

A TELEGRAM from Rawal Pindi, dated August 10, says that owing to the heavy rain a break has occurred on the Punjab and Northern State Railway close to and south of the Sohan Bridge. The engine of the special mail Rawal Pindi went down on the bank. The driver, guard, and fireman were hurt. Passengers, mails, and luggage are transhipped across the break.

THE Marine Court of inquiry, presided over by Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, regarding the death of three native passengers on board the s. s. Calder, who were washed overboard in a very heavy sea which the vessel took in at about 2 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 10th July, gave its decision on Saturday. The court came to the conclusion that Captain Dixon committed an error of judgment in not turning back to Bombay when a careful consideration of surrounding circumstances should, in their opinion, have convinced him that it was useless to proceed, and that every mile he went further on his voyage was only placing his vessel, which was almost disabled, in a worse plight. The court was, however, glad to observe that in every other respect Capt. Dixon appeared to have done his best for the safety of his passengers and vessel. As to the chief engineer, Mr. Jansen, the court was of opinion that he showed a want of resource and judgment in not having made more use of the measures at his disposal for freeing the vessel of water. The court calls the attention of Government to the fact that the s. s. Calder can carry in the fair season 249 passengers with a crew of 43 men, with appliances on board for saving the lives of about one-third only, if any accident arose.

COLONEL T. E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I., Deputy Adjutant-General, goes home by next week's mail-steamer on three months' leave.

MAJOR-GENERAL FRASER, C. B., Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, takes three months' leave to England on the 26th instant.

A TELEGRAM from Simla, dated August 10, states that Mir Ahmed, the Kabul Envoy, had not had an interview with the Viceroy, but he would probably be granted one very shortly.

VARIOUS accounts are in circulation as to whether Musa Jan, Yakoob's son, has accompanied his uncle Ayoub. According to some statements, Musa went as far as Furrah, if not Girishk; but the Lahore paper is assured, "on apparently good authority," that Musa has not left Herat, and that, as a matter of fact, he was made titular Governor of the city by Ayoub on his departure.

IN continuation of the news already published regarding the corps destined to form the Quetta brigade, the *Civil and Military Gazette* states that the preparations for the prompt despatch of the force are now complete. "It is, as we have repeatedly said, improbable that the presence of this additional force will be required at Quetta or beyond it; but if the necessity for an advance should unfortunately arise, the brigade will be ready to move at a moment's notice."

A FEW days ago, in the early morning, a prisoner at the Amritsar jail, who was condemned to be hanged within 24 hours, walked quietly out of the main entrance of the jail, dressed in a suit of warder's clothes. The man in charge of the prisoner said that he had been asleep, and when he awoke he was surprised to find that the prisoner had made his escape. Up to the time of writing not the slightest trace of the runaway has been discovered. We (*Civil and Military Gazette*) trust that the case will be very fully inquired into, and such sentences passed on those officials who connived at his escape as may have a deterrent effect for the future.

A TELEGRAM from Rawalpindi, dated 10th August, to a contemporary, states:—"Owing to the heavy rain, a break has occurred on the Punjab Northern State Railway, close to, and south of, the Sohan Bridge. The engine of a special mail (not, as previously reported, a mixed) train due at Rawalpindi this morning has gone down the bank. The driver, guard, and fireman were hurt. The passengers, mails, and luggage have been transhipped across the break." Another message, dated the following day, is to the effect that "the goods traffic is still suspended. The engineers are making strenuous efforts, and hope to restore the line speedily. Meanwhile passengers are transhipped."

DURING recent heavy rain at Amritsar two persons were killed by lightning.

CAPTAIN SAWYER, lately Officiating Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, at Simla, has gone to Umballa, to take up his appointment of Wing Commander in the 14th Sikhs.

GHULAM MUHAY-UD-DIN KHAN, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Peshawur, has visited Lahore in connection with Mahomed Hayat Khan's case.

A GRAND durbar was held at Srinagar a few days ago, the Lahore paper says, to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the Maharaja of Kashmere, when public speeches were, for the first time in the history of Kashmere, delivered in English, Hindustani, and Kashmiri. The subject under discussion was modern civilisation. After several speakers had delivered lectures in Hindustani, one gentleman rose and said, in Kashmiri, that civilisation did not mean the assumption of European manners and customs, and the wearing of English boots and pantaloons. Pandit Suraj Bal, barrister-at-law, happened to be present, and he had on English boots and English pantaloons. He tried to defend himself against the attacks of the last speaker; and eventually there was such a hubbub that the meeting was hastily dissolved.

THE *Pioneer* hears that it is not improbable that after his arrival at Calcutta, the Viceroy may pay a visit to Rangoon. If this scheme is carried out, Lord Ripon, by the end of the cold weather, will have seen something of every one of the great provincial divisions under his administration, with the exception of the Presidency of Madras.

AN up-country paper, referring to the competition for the Indian Medical Service, says that a remedy, and a heroic one, is at hand. It is probable that, owing to contemplated reductions in the department for the next two years, there will be no admissions to the service. This temporary suspension will of itself tend to make the appointments more coveted; and before the two years are over the prejudice existing at present against the Indian service may have altogether disappeared.

THE London correspondent of a Calcutta paper says that there is some prospect of the Government abolishing, in the case of the Civil Engineering, Educational, Forest, and Survey Departments, the title of uncovenanted by which they have hitherto been distinguished from members of the covenanted civil and military services.

THE *Englishman* has ascertained that no limit of time was fixed in granting the concession to Messrs. Rothschild for the construction of the Jessore line within which they were to decide whether they would avail themselves of the option that has been reserved to them to construct a railway from Goalando to Mymensing. A despatch, however, has recently gone home, calling upon the concessionaires to come to a decision at once, and a reply is expected within the next mail or two. The promoters of the Jessore line had originally desired that extensive rights for the construction of railways in Bengal should be reserved to them, but, as actually arranged, no right has been so reserved, except the refusal of the construction of the Mymensing Railway.

THE Committee on Mountain Batteries now sitting in Simla are likely, it is believed, to make many valuable suggestions for improving the equipment of this artillery for hill warfare. Amongst other things, they are expected to recommend that all the European mule batteries shall be furnished with the screw-gun without delay; the immense superiority of this weapon having been fully established during the Afghan War. Its effectiveness of fire and long range are indeed remarkable, and it has completely eclipsed the 9-pounder which the Royal Horse Artillery and Field Batteries are still using. When the new 13-pounder breech-loading gun arrives in India, the balance of merit will be again restored, no doubt; but when is this likely to be? The Indian military authorities should insist upon a few batteries being sent as soon as the English arsenals can turn them out, as the local Army cannot afford to use guns which are nearly obsolete. The *Pioneer* says General Hughes was very much struck by the appearance of the Jutogh Mountain Battery, the other day, when he made his annual inspection. There were 200 men and 181 mules on parade. The European gunners and native drivers are men of exceptionally fine physique; and the hard work they went through in Kabul, on the march to Kandahar, and again with General Sir Charles Macgregor in the Marri country, has made them seasoned soldiers of the best type.

THE following corps now serving in India were engaged in the Zulu campaign:—The 1st Dragoon Guards and 88th and 90th Foot, in Bengal; the 17th Lancers and 2-4th Foot in Bombay; and the "I." "N." and "O." Batteries of the 6th Brigade R. A. and 2-24th Foot in Madras. It is notified in General Orders that, instructions have been given for the immediate transfer of a sum of £4,500 to the credit of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to meet the claims of the above corps for the allowance of one pound per man, ordered on account of extra wear and tear of clothing to those men who crossed the border into Zululand between the 11th January and 1st September, 1879.

FROM the latest Afghan news which reaches the *Pioneer*, "it would seem that the Amir has by no means yet resigned all hope of overthrowing Ayoub, even though Kandahar has fallen; while on the other hand the response made by the country to Ayoub is not so universal as might have been expected. Desertions from his force occur daily, and the Amir's army at Kelat-i-Ghilzai is rapidly growing in numbers, some of the Zamindawar chiefs having taken their levies to that place. At Ghuzni there are 2,000 irregulars, while another 2,000 men, well armed and equipped, are marching down southwards from Shekhabad in Wardak. From the Envoy's estimates, there can be no doubt that Abdul Rahman has a large army at Kabul itself, and plenty of money and arms wherewith to raise and arm more regiments. The main body of the troops are in Sherpur cantonments. The Amir does not live in the Bala Hissar, but in a fort in the Chardeh Valley. All depends now upon his taking instant action before his troops—the majority of whom were Shere Ali's sepoys—become tainted with disloyalty and listen to Ayoub's emissaries. An *émeute* in Kabul would of course be fatal, but, given loyalty on the part of his army, the Amir might retrieve his fortunes. Men like Daud Shah say that Abdur Rahman is indolent by nature, but that, driven into a corner, he will fight with determination. It is a pity that by his tyrannical conduct he has alienated many of his friends, as he does not know whom to leave in charge of his capital while marching against Ayoub."

THE following order from the Calcutta Board of Revenue has been issued:—"The Board observe that estates are sometimes advertised for sale, and occasionally even sold, for arrears of revenue of very small amount, and that Collectors, while acting strictly within the law, bring to sale estates which a little personal attention would probably have exempted under the discretion vested in Collectors for this purpose. It is, however, an unreasonable and harsh procedure to sell any property in regard to which short payment is clearly the result of an oversight, which would have been remedied if it had been brought to the notice of the proprietor or his agent. The Board therefore call the attention of Collectors to the occurrence of such cases, and desire that they will enquire personally into the circumstances of such petty defaults, with a view to the avoidance of sale, before passing the usual orders for selling the estate."

THE *Pioneer's* special Jeames, who chronicles so much small-beer under the title of "Letters from all about," has the following gem in his last contribution:—"Here is a small item which, strange to say, escaped every paper in London, and yet, if worth vouching for, I vouch for it upon my honour. Reporters generally watch the Prince of Wales like so many sleuth-hounds, and yet I witnessed a small accident to him and Colonel Teesdale, which was not mentioned in a single journal. They were driving towards home, *i. e.*, towards Marlborough House, in a victoria, when one of the horses came down on the slippery wood pavement. While they were raising it the Prince got out and stood watching the operation. This was about 20 minutes to 8 in the evening, and took place in no more obscure corner than Oxford Circus. Hundreds of people, of course, were passing, but I think I was about the first person to recognize him; and that it was he himself, I have the very best reason to know. Of course, the knowledge soon spread, and there was a crowd in a moment, which crowd, I am glad to say, cheered him heartily as he drove away."

ACCORDING to the *Indian Daily News*, the Government of India hanker after a successor to Admiral Bythesea, being dubious at times as to the value of Colonel Chesney's advice on naval matters. The gallant Colonel has an efficient and experienced naval officer in his own department, but, it is said, his recommendations are only accepted when they accord with Colonel Chesney's preconceived ideas. Should the services of a senior naval officer be called into requisition, his designation would be Director-General of Marine, and rumour points to Captain Grant, of the Serapis, as the coming man.

THERE exists some bad feeling among the zemindars of Kasur, Punjab, who have been split into two sections, in connexion with a well, from which men of both sections used to draw water. An affray has taken place between the two parties, which resulted in loss of life on both sides.

THE actual facts regarding the recent disturbances in Manipur go to show that the rebellion was a very small affair. On the 22nd of June last the Maharaja's son attempted, for some reason not clearly known, a rising against his father. The affair was suppressed in the course of the day. No intelligence of any further disturbances of any kind have since been received by the authorities, and we believe it is not clearly known whether the leader in this abortive rising was the Maharaja's son or some secondary chief. The Political Agent at the time was absent.

MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. J. P. Kapadia seems to have been the only member of the Municipal Corporation wise enough to have protested against the surplus municipal funds being expended on a hall, when there is urgent need of money being spent on sanitary improvements. Before any luxury is thought of, the drainage scheme should be thoroughly completed. The Fort is in the same disgraceful condition it has been in for years; when will it be taken in hand and the drainage improved? The drains that fall into Back Bay under the Kennedy sea face unbearable at low water; a great deal of money has been spent on this part of the island, and the disgusting smells alone prevent its being one of the pleasantest resorts in Bombay. Then, too, look at the Crawford Market—really a fine place, but a regular whitened sepulchre, full of diseased meat! Instead of wasting 2½ lakhs on a Municipal Hall, the money should be spent on improving the meat supply of the city. This is quite as important as drainage, and Bombay beef is quite as likely to breed an epidemic as Bombay drains. We are fond of indulging in cheap swaggar about the superiority of our city over Calcutta and Madras. Certainly neither of those cities can boast of so many gorgeous buildings as are to be seen here; but fine feathers don't make fine birds, and the less we swagger the wiser we shall be, for both Calcutta and Madras are far ahead of us in drainage and meat supplies.—

Bombay, August 13. X.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously regtd.	60	96	63	53	58	31	63	70
Aug. 12 Friday	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Saturday	0	17	0	78	0	77	0	59
14 Sunday	..	..	0	20	0	20	0	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aug. 14, 1880	61	62	61	51	59	31	64	41
Aug. 14, 1880	42	17	45	61	38	60	42	34

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla, are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 12th August, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·696
Temperature of the Air	79·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	874
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	83·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	75·0
General Direction of Wind*....	WSW, W, WSW, WNW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	428
Fall of Rain*	0·49
Total fall during month	15·80
" " " year	60·96
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th	0·17

* From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(14th August, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Karachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Barometer. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·581	81·5	W	20	0·07
Surat	5·08	80·6	W	23	0·27
Bombay	7·60	83.1	W	17	0·96
Ratnagiri	·811	81·8	W S W (modt.	..	0·13
Karwar	·818	81·1	W (modt.	..	0·00
Mangalore	·832	81·9	calm	3	0·01
Calicut	not received.				
Cochin	·707	78·0	N W	1	0·25
Masulipatam	·753	84·0	W	..	0·26
Madras	·810	89·5	S W	6	0·00
Negapatam	·832	88·5	S W	6	0·00

RAINFALL ON THE GUZERAT LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway:—

DIVISION No. 1.

Date.	Panju.		Vaitarna		Palghur.		Gholwad		Bulsar.		Surat.	
	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.
Previous.	46	27	51	47	41	36	20	78	31	81	18	66
Aug. 5	0	7	0	52	0	12	0	16	3	33	0	10
6	0	43	0	10	0	25	0	15	0	27	0	7
7	0	61	0	20	1	55	0	28	0	30	0	57
8	0	22	0	32	0	55	0	92	0	70	0	28
Total.	47	60	55	61	46	83	22	29	36	41	19	68

RAINFALL AT PALI.—The B. B. & C. I. Railway return of rainfall registered at Pali up to the 9th August, shows a total of 27 inches and 41 cents.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes: "The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on Saturday.—Calcutta (s), from Kurrachee; Florence (s), West Hartlepool; Maharani (s), Put back from Sea.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on Saturday:—Mirzapore (s), to China; Riga (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mirzapore and the s. s. Loch Rannoch entered the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Colombo and Penang, per extra steamer Daphne, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra steamer China, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4-30 p.m. to-day.

FALL OF A ROOF.—The roofing of a house belonging to Jamal Poonja, situated on 2nd Don Tar-row, suddenly fell in on Friday afternoon last. Fortunately there were no persons injured.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION AT DAMAUN.—For the third time the municipal election at Damaun has been annulled on account of the votes having been tampered with. A new committee has been appointed to proceed with a fresh election.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—As a quorum was wanting at the meeting of the Corporation on Saturday, no business was transacted. One or two of the members present criticised unfavourably the conduct of the absentees.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Carnac Bunder on view of the body of Maroottee Chimna, a labourer, who, while working in a grain store at that bunder, died from suffocation caused by a large stock of rice bags having accidentally fallen upon him. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT OF GOLD COINS.—Bhagoo, woman, and Krishnajee Mahadoo, were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, prisoner No. 1 of stealing a gold mohur and eight other gold coins, of the value of Rs. 80, belonging to Narrayen Dadajee, and the other of dishonestly receiving and assisting in the disposal of the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. They were each sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFTS.—Shivtahull Manjee, a Purdasee blacksmith, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing an iron tongs from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshops, where he was employed as a servant. He was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.—Narrayen Govind, a labourer, was on the same day convicted by the same magistrate of stealing a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 107, the property of Teppoobai, woman. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARRIVAL OF A NAWAB.—On Saturday last Nawab Shaik Husson Meea, Nawab of Mangarol, arrived in Bombay by the B. B. and C. I. Railway from Wadhwan. About 200 of the Bania community of Mangarol were present at the Grant-road station to welcome the Nawab on his arrival, and escorted him to a bungalow in Grant-road, where he temporarily resides. An address was there presented to him, when the Nawab expressed himself much pleased with the hospitality and the honour shown him.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Cursetjee Rustomjee, a clerk, unemployed, aged twenty-four years, who on that morning was removed from his residence at Parseewada, suffering from the effects of opium, and died shortly after admission to the hospital. Deceased is said to have been in very low spirits, in consequence of being unsuccessful in obtaining employment for the past two years. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by opium, which he voluntarily administered to himself."

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.—Sir Frank Souter's fall from his horse on the Neilgherries must have been a bad one, for we hear with regret that it was necessary for him to undergo a painful operation on Friday last at the J. J. Hospital. The severity of the injury was only discovered recently, and the lapse of time since the fall, and probably the three days' railway journey from Ooty, made the operation a serious one. However, we are glad to be able to say that the partial dislocation of Sir Frank's shoulder has been properly adjusted, and that he is now progressing favourably.

A COMPLAINT.—A lady correspondent complains that when she called the other day at a Mussulman's shop near the market, "where tapes, and needles, and buttons, and scissors, are sold," the man in charge refused to show her his goods, and was very insolent. The lady called a policeman, when the person in charge of the next shop explained that it was a *burra din*. Our correspondent thinks "the public should be protected from the insults of these shopkeepers; and if they have to fast and go through certain ceremonies, their shops should not be open during the time, for how are people of a different creed to know about these peculiarities unless some precaution is taken? If their shops are open they should be, at least, civil to customers."

THE LATE REV. DR. MACPHERSON.—Many of our readers will peruse with sincere regret our telegram announcing the death of the Reverend Duncan Macpherson, M.A., D.D., senior chaplain of the Established Church of Scotland, who died of cholera in Bombay on the morning of the 6th instant. Dr. Macpherson was some time in Kurrachee just prior to the Rev. W. Middleton, and was highly popular, and esteemed an eloquent and earnest preacher; and, as such, he will be remembered and regretted by many of his former congregation who are still here. We had also another brother here for a short time as Judge of the District Court,—Mr. Geo. M. Macpherson, M. A., Barrister-at-Law, now Judge and Session Judge in Khandeish, who was very popular in his vocation. The Rev. Dr. Macpherson was the last who officiated in the old Church pendall on the spot where the Methodist Episcopalian Chapel now stands.—*Sind Civil and Military Gazette.*

FERRY STEAMERS ON THE INDUS.—We learn from Kotri that the second of the Local Fund ferry steamers has been forwarded to Sukkur. These boats demand a special notice, as they are of a peculiar construction and build, having very extensive deck accommodation and stowage room, and working with one paddle-wheel right astern (such as we see in the old plates of the earlier steamers), the same being well covered and protected; as a matter of course enabling these boats to run up close sideways to a jetty, bank, or pier, which side paddle wheel steamers cannot do. The Indus Valley State Railway, we understand, wish to purchase these boats, owing to their undeniable advantages and the great economy in working them. They are the invention of Mr. Boyce, Superintending Engineer of the late Punjaub Government Steam Flotilla, for which he received an honorary bonus by way of acknowledgment. Our readers may see in the Frere Hall a model of this boat, as also of a turn-ferry steamer made and presented by Mr. Boyce to the late Commissioner in Sind (Sir William Merewether). No doubt Mr. Boyce's long experience enabled him to hit on the best model for boats adapted to Indian rivers, and to pitch upon the best type of vessels for ferries. Those at Sukkur have been specially noted, and made favourable mention of by the Government of India. As a proof of their unquestionable superiority, it may be mentioned that the Ravee, a boat on the stern-wheel principle, has been hired for the traffic transit of the Indus Valley State Railway, in preference to much larger and finer steamers on the side-paddle principle that were available—whether owing to cheapness, or general advantages, is not for us to say. This vessel was also designed by Mr. Boyce for the Punjab Government.—*I bid.*

LOSS OF A NATIVE VESSEL.—We are indebted to Captain Brebner, the Master Attendant, for the following notes from a statement made by the tindal of the buttel Sackree yesterday:—Two buttels named Sackree and Sindian, tindals Noor Mahomed and Oosman, belonging to one Cummissa Alloo, of Kurrachee, sailed hence at 3 p.m. on the 4th instant, Thursday—both bound to Bahrein, but the latter had to call in at Gwadur to get some date bags. At 6 p. m., when about twelve miles from Kurrachee, the wind increased in force, veering round from the south-west, and a squall came on, taking his sail aback, and carrying away the mast close by the deck. Both sail and mast went overboard, but were recovered. On looking round for the other one (buttel Sindian), she having been, when last sighted, about one-and-a-half mile astern, she was close by nowhere to be seen; and being anxious to give the crew warning he was close by, he made a large flambeau by soaking cloth in oil and lighting it. She was unable to bear down to the position in which the other vessel was last seen, as he had no sail or mast rigged. The heavy westerly sea, however, drifted him close to the spot. Between 7 and 8 p. m. he heard voices, and picked up, two of the foundered vessel's crew clinging to a spar. About 9 p. m. four others were found on a broken mast. He remained by the spot during the night and the whole of the next day, anchored in 25 fathoms, as the wind was unfavourable for return to Kurrachee. The lost buttel had a crew of eight men, including the Nacoda and four passengers, bound for Gwadur. The passengers and one of the crew were down below at the time the casualty happened, and went down with her. The tindal was unable to swim, and must have been engulphed in the vortex; however, he was not seen again. The men saved attribute the loss of the buttel to her sail having been taken flat aback through a sudden shift of wind; although the sheet and lanyards were cut away as quickly as possible, the yard would not come down. Yesterday (Aug. 7) at daylight he rigged a jury-mast, and as the wind was unfavourable, had to beat about, re-entering Kurrachee about six in the evening. The tindal states he could see the light on Manora Point both these nights, but only Cape Monze during the day. —*Ibid.*

THE LATE REV. DR. MACPHERSON.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH was re-opened last evening, and long before the time at which the service began the building was crowded. The pulpit was draped in black, and the service had special reference to the death of the late minister. The sermon was preached by the Rev. P. H. Greig, who selected for his text the words—"By faith Abel offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain, by which he obtained witness that he was righteous, God testifying of his gifts: and by it he being dead yet speaketh." Having dwelt for some time upon the beauty of faith such as that displayed by Abel, the preacher spoke of the promise contained in the latter portion of the text. The writers of every age and clime, the most careful historians, esteemed biographers, and poets and novelists, bore testimony to the silent ministry of the dead. There is a power in us which makes us long to be better than we are, and to this power the ministry of the dead appealed, teaching, guiding, and stimulating. It reminds us of what the dead had done, and stimulates us to try and do likewise. The power which makes us long to be better than we are is part of our nature, and is found in every child of man influencing the deeds of other men. How great were the responsibilities of the simplest life; every passing thought that found expression in our outward life each light desire as well as each calm deliberate word, each encounter with difficulty was an active part of our daily ministration. No one was exempt from this duty. Every man, high or low, was a hero to somebody, and every hour he was a powerful minister to those who admired him. And so the dead, through their lives and deeds being known to those left behind them are silently speaking to men. Every word, deed, and expression of feeling has a powerful influence either for good or evil upon our fellows ages after we have been forgotten in the grave. If this be so in our case, how much more is it true of the ministry of him whose loss we are called on this day to mourn. His life was emphatically a ministry for good, and taught some great and noble lessons. Some of the main lines of his life have been well described in notices recently published, and there remains little more than to call to remembrance a few of those points upon which we cannot dwell too long. He was ever active in good works, and interested in the good works of others without any of that jealousy which often marred the beauty of other lives. To him the success of the great cause he had so deeply at heart was all in all, and he was content to labour quietly and effectually, stirring up others to labour as he did himself. He learned to be lost to the public view amid a crowd of fellow-workers animated by the same zeal and principles. He blew no trumpet before him, but went about day by day doing the work of his master, gathering around him young and old as followers and companions. He spared no thought, no labour or use of lawful means; and disappointments, however crushing, did not daunt his courage or impair his hope. When need arose he gave liberally from his resources, often more freely than he could afford, for he felt continually that he was but a steward not of the mysteries only, but of the material gifts of God. He gave ungrudgingly for his Master's glory, and as the Lord loveth a cheerful giver, few will be more loved by his Master than he. The preacher then referred to the Scottish Orphanage and Sectarian Schools, and said they formed a noble monument to the memory of the late pastor who cared for nothing and valued nothing that did not in some degree advance the great end he had ever in view. In these schools "he being dead yet speaketh," urging us to make them a means of glorifying God; to be no more discouraged by difficulties or disheartened by disappointments or ingratitude on the part of men, but still to continue steadfast as to our Lord Jesus and not to men. Let us preserve what he has gained for us, and hand it down to succeeding generations if not developed and improved at least by no means impaired. You remember how instant he was in season in his work among you and how sympathising was his love, especially when you had retired to

ableness of a rate of interest, stipulated for perhaps before the Subordinate Judge was born and determined by considerations which it is impossible after several years to weigh with accuracy, is similarly left to mere unskilled conjecture. Special reasons must be assigned for allowing a settlement of account made even twenty years ago. The annual rests, universal in mercantile business, and to which the saokar himself has to submit, are absolutely forbidden between him and his debtor. The saokars, in immediate contact with the peasantry, work almost invariably on borrowed capital, like the merchants and manufacturers of England. No arrangement could be better for drawing capital to the points where it is most needed, and can be applied with most benefit. But the economic principle embodied in this law is such that the intermediary, who lends at a moderate advance on the interest that he himself pays, and for any periods approaching those contemplated by the new rules of limitation, must needs be a loser. A village saokar lending at 10 per cent. might reasonably borrow at 8 per cent. He would thus realize 25 per cent. profit on the interest, and extending his business to the amount of five times his own capital, would double his income. This, or something like this, is what has been done in past years, allowance being made for varying rates of interest. But now the saokar, who has lent Rs. 100 for ten years, whether at 10 per cent. or any higher rate, is pronounced entitled at most to Rs. 200 without a possibility of his claim rising any higher, while at 8 per cent. with annual rests on the same sum borrowed by him he has become indebted about Rs. 216. At the end of 12 years, the new period of limitation, his debtor will owe him still Rs. 200, while his own debt will have risen to Rs. 252.

12. Could anything be devised more certain than this to check the flow of capital? Under such a system, honesty and moderation must result in loss. The injustice of the law, however, is for the future perhaps tempered by its weakness. It can be most readily evaded by those who from the first are acquainted with it; but for those who sue on past transactions, it admits of no mitigation. The saokar is not only subject to have the worst construction put upon every transaction of the past, but, if he has dealt fairly and reasonably, he must often be robbed by means of the Court. To such a certainty as this, he prefers the chance of what, through importunity or the foresight of future necessities, the debtor may be induced voluntarily to yield to him. To "hold the raiyat responsible for what he has really borrowed" in such a sense as this is a mere sham.

13. The statistics of the courts show conclusively that the idea of recovering debts from agriculturists through legal proceedings has been abandoned in despair. From 36,000 the suits in the Dekkhan districts fell in one year to less than 12,000, of these only about 2,600 were suits against agriculturists. As the Act bears almost solely on this class of suits, it may be inferred that, in fact, only about one suit has been brought out of nine or ten that might have been, and but for the peculiar provisions of the Act would have been, brought against agriculturists. But 1880 compared with 1879 was a prosperous year. Had there been no special legislation, the number of suits would naturally have increased largely. Of the 2,600 suits a large proportion can be accounted for by special reasons. It is obvious then that the money-lenders have virtually been scared out of the courts. As regards them, the Government has imposed terms on the exercise of its power which constitute a practical abnegation of its functions. It fails in effect, whatever its intentions were, to afford that protection to the ordinary transactions of human life which is essential to any advance in prosperity and even to the prevention of a decline.

14. According to an arrangement, not very uncommon in India, the number of officers employed was made to vary in a direct inverse ratio to the work to be done. While the suits diminished by two-thirds, the subordinate judges were increased by one-third in number. One of the new courts in the course of six months seems to have succeeded in attracting 38 suits. The best patronized received 252. The Government eventually suppressed 7 of the 12 additional courts. The contrast between what was expected and what really occurred is very striking. It shows conclusively that creditors of agriculturists decline to go to the courts, and that, in fact, we do not hold the raiyat responsible for what he has really borrowed. Even when a decree had been obtained against him before the Act was passed, sections 10 and 20 allow it to be made quite ineffectual. In a dictum which has been frequently quoted, Sir B. Peacock on one occasion said that a creditor's main difficulties began when he had obtained a decree. These difficulties arose from the family system and the laws of property of the Hindus, and from the general untrustworthiness of native testimony. In the new Code of Civil Procedure an endeavour has been made to secure reasonable certainty and promptness in the execution of decrees, but here the Legislature steps in to punish the indulgent creditor for his forbearance, and prompts the debtor, already once adjudicated as such, to go into the court and fight the battle of falsehood, fraud, and evasion over again. The Saokars are powerless to remedy the past, but who for the future will lend money on such conditions, and how can enterprise obtain the requisite aid when an ordinary loan is made one of the most hazardous of speculations?

15. Under section 10 of the Act a debtor, who suspects that he has been overreached or unfairly used, may sue for an account and get his debt settled by the court on the principles already discussed. Yet only 267 suits of this kind were brought in the year. This small number would have been much less only for the remission of stamp duty which enables a debtor now to take a chance of getting rid of his liability, or part of it, and to impose trouble, expense, and loss of time on his creditor without himself standing to lose anything at all. It may be probable that there will be many more suits of this kind, in which the advantage is all on the side of the plaintiff; but the paucity of such suits hitherto indicates that there are comparatively few cases in which the agriculturist debtor feels that he has been grossly wronged. This confirms the significance of the falling off in the number of small suits by saokars. In about eight or nine out of ten of those suits the defendant used not to appear, which might, on the ordinary principles of human nature, be thought to show he was aware he had no defence. Such principles, however, being thought inapplicable to the case of the raiyat, he is now compelled to appear. This he considers a great hardship, especially after having had to appear already before the conciliator, but having appeared, he in three cases out of four, does not dispute the claim. He would probably not dispute the claim in more than one case out of ten only for the demoralizing temptations held out to him by the law.

16. The humblest class of debtors, those sued before the village moonsiffs, are excluded from the privileges given by the provisions just discussed. It might be supposed that the poorer the debtor the more he needed special protection, but no doubt an illiterate patel is not the person to administer a puzzling equity. The saokars, however, should the Act remain in force, will find means to break up all their claims of small amount into smaller fragments so as to bring them within the village moonsiff's jurisdiction if it suits them to do so. That is, the remnant of them who are left in the district will do this. That remnant will consist of the most cunning and knavish cormorants of all their tribe. The experience of Europe with regard to the Jews in the middle ages ought to be proof enough that oppression and unfairness to unamiable creditors is effectual only in exterminating the more respectable and moderate of the class. The residuum, who can live only by evasion of the law, give full indulgence to their natural rapacity. They are met by a want of principle equal to their own, and in the strife of fraud, capital perishes or emigrates to some region where it can live and grow in the open day. The consequence of driving out money-lenders must almost every where be an increase in the number and the exactions of the petty shopkeepers, from whom the ryots, deprived of the means of going into a larger market, will be forced to buy on credit, and at extortionate prices, all the supplies of their daily necessities.

17. The provisions of section 22 for the management of a judgment debtor's land by the Collector for seven years have not been acted on. How could they be acted on? they are impracticable. A seven years' lease at a rent equal to the Government assessment could be sold by the Court. If the Collector is to carry on the cultivation, how is he to look after fields scattered all about the district? And if, as would happen in nine cases out of ten, his farming ends in a loss, who is to bear the loss? The creditor does not want his management; the debtor certainly does not want it; therefore the Government, it would seem, must pay for the experiments. If a raiyat's lands are to be attached at all, and so far as they are to be made answerable, the only practicable methods are by sale, incumbrance, or handing them for a given time to the creditor. The last course would not really produce much in most cases. Scattered lots of land cannot be properly looked after; but it would be better than the farming of the land by an official agriculturist, even one so versatile as a model collector.

18. The advantages of the Chapter on Insolvency have been shunned alike by debtors and by creditors. It seemed *a priori* likely that a considerable number of debtors would desire to get themselves freed from the clogging burden of debts they could not pay, but the sensibility on that point of the ordinary Englishman is hardly shared by the ordinary Hindu. The raiyat born and brought up in debt accepts it as part of the order of nature. On the other hand, he can hardly ever make up his mind voluntarily to part with his land. He shrinks, too, from any open repudiation of his debts, such as seems to him involved in a declaration of insolvency; hoping in a vague way that things will eventually come right, and fearing that his possibilities of credit for the future may be extinguished. The creditor, on the other hand, has but little to expect from the manage[illegible] Collector of such land as the debtor [illegible] what is necessary for maintaining [illegible] process is too troublesome, con[illegible] in results. What is [illegible] all creditors to come in, a[illegible] of their relative claims, [illegible] of the highest sum [illegible] moveable assets of [illegible] legal claims on his part [illegible] of his land and other [illegible] what may be pronounced necessary for h[illegible]t and that of his family. Each creditor with a decree [illegible] his hand, or knowing himself to be favoured by the debtor, hopes by pressure and good management to extract from him more than his own share of the debtor's property and gains; but the object of the Legislature should be to restore the debtor as soon as possible to society as a productive member working with a consciousness that the fruit of his labour is to be his own.

(To be continued.)

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for 9th August as compared with that for the 2nd August, 1881:—

LIABILITIES.	2nd Aug. Rs.	A.	P.	9th Aug. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,12,001	4	1	25,12,001	0	1
Treasury Balance	3,02,11,385	3	4	3,37,97,951	0	7
Other Deposits	3,43,31,257	9	2	3,07,28,515	2	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,30,41,029	10	10	4,33,330	6	4
Sundries	9,84,791	13	8	9,71,385	14	3
Rs.	8,81,72,689	15	4	8,84,43,183	12	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,32,87,526	12	0	1,26,10,307	12	0
Other authorized Invtmts	37,52,880	0	0	37,55,080	0	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	50,56,728	2	1	55,55,297	11	11
Credits on do.	36,41,029	10	6	48,52,880	11	4
Bills Discounted	1,77,38,104	6	4	1,58,37,403	12	11
Balances with other Banks	5,91,826	10	10	5,91,576	5	7
Bullion	2,39,500	1	6	2,30,761	10	5
Dead Stock	11,32,532	6	7	11,30	5	0
Stamps	9,126	10	11	8,01	1	11
Sundries	6,68,008	0	0	6,26,534	14	9
Cash at Head Office	1,67,74,487	9	6	1,69,67,984	4	11
Do. at Branches	2,62,38,849	5	11	2,82,12,913	5	7
Rs.	8,84,72,689	15	4	8,84,43,183	12	3

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

DISPUTED EXCISE DUTY ON SALT.

BRITO BROTHERS VS. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

THE plaintiffs in this case are Antone P. Brito and Bazil A. Brito, residing at Mangalore, and Jacob M. Brito, residing in Girgaum-road, Bombay, carrying on business together in partnership under the name and style of Brito Brothers. They sued to recover Rs. 9,000, received by the defendant for the use of the plaintiffs, and Rs. 1,000 damages sustained by them by the wrongful conduct of the defendant. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Advocate-General and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Hearn, Government Solicitor, for the defendant.

The facts of the case are these. The plaintiffs are merchants trading in salt on a large scale. According to the practice followed in the office of the Collector of Salt Revenue in Bombay prior to 28th December, 1877, a merchant who was desirous of exporting salt from the Bombay Presidency was required to make an application for that purpose upon a printed form, and on payment by him in Bombay of the excise duty a receipt was given to him. An endorsement, addressed to the Sircarkoon, stating the amount of duty paid and an order for the removal of the salt, was then signed by the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue. The counterfoil of the receipt was forwarded to the Sircarkoon of the place where the salt was lying, in order to fill it up in the form of Appendix B. to Act VII. of 1873, and to give delivery of the salt. The merchant before he could obtain the receipt, had to engage boats or carts in which the salt was to be removed; and then the Sircarkoon filled up, from information supplied by the merchant, an application in form A. to Act VII. which the merchant signed, and got an order in the form B. attached to Act VII. In November and December, 1877, the plaintiffs made four applications in the forms prescribed for permission to export salt from Panwell and Oopun, paid the duty, got the receipts for it, and registered the application in the office of the Sircarkoon before 28th December, 1877. Prior to that date they had removed the greater part of the salt, and had made arrangements for the removal of the balance; but the Sircarkoon, on the date abovementioned, refused to allow the salt to be removed unless additional duty at 11 annas per maund was paid, alleging that it was leviable under Act XVIII. of 1877, which came into force on that date. The plaintiffs' case was that they had paid the duty before the new Act came into force, and they denied that they were bound to pay any further duty. On the 16th January, 1878, they were obliged to pay Rs. 9,000 as additional duty, the levy of which, they said, was unjustifiable, and submitted that the defendant ought to be ordered to repay the same, with interest. By reason of the exaction of the additional duty, the plaintiffs could not remove the salt when they wished, and had sustained damages which they assessed at Rs. 1,000. With the object, if possible, of avoiding litigation, the plaintiffs had petitioned the Government of Bombay in reference to the matter, but had been unable to get a definite answer either from Government, or the Collector of Salt Revenue.

The defendant, admitting other statements of the plaint, said that the applications made by the plaintiffs were not in the form required by the provisions of Bombay Act VII. of 1873. No application, under section 26 of the Act, for a permit for the removal of the balance of the salt, was made by the plaintiffs before Act XVIII. of 1877 came into force on the 28th December, 1877, and by which Act the excise duty was raised from Rs. 1-13 to Rs. 2-8 per maund. Defendant submitted that, by virtue of Act XVIII. of 1877, the plaintiffs became liable to pay an additional excise duty of 11 annas per maund before they could be entitled to remove the same. Their applications were for leave to export the salt to British Malabar, within the Presidency of Madras, and they obtained at the ports of export certificates showing that duty at the full rate of Rs. 2-8 per maund had been paid by them on the balance of the salt. Plaintiffs thereafter imported the balance of the salt by sea into British Malabar. At the time of such import a customs duty of Rs. 2-8 was leviable on all salt imported by sea into British Malabar or any other port of British India. The plaintiffs were, however, allowed to import their salt into British Malabar, without payment of any customs duty whatever by virtue of the notification of the Government of India dated 5th August, 1875. If the plaintiffs had paid duty at the rate of Rs. 1-13 only per maund, they would have had to pay a further duty at the rate of 11 annas per maund at the port of import, to make up the full customs duty of Rs. 2-8 per maund. The defendant said that, if necessary, he would claim to set off against the plaintiff's claim the sum of Rs. 9,000 the amount of the duty which plaintiffs would have had to pay at the port of import, if they had paid an excise duty of Rs. 1-13 per maund. Defendant denied that plaintiffs had sustained damages.

Mr. Inverarity said all the evidence had been taken before Mr. Justice Green, on which it was now to be argued. The facts were practically admitted; and the main question was whether the plaintiffs were liable to the Act only under the provisions of Act XVIII. of 1877, that is Rs. 2-8 instead of Rs. 1-13 only per maund. The case was argued during the day, and further hearing was postponed.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—AUG. 12.

(Before Mr. HART, First Judge.)

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, VS. PRANJEWANDASS CASSIDASS.

THIS case was again called on for hearing to-day. Mr. Hormusjee resumed his argument, and cited several cases to prove that the plaintiffs ought first to take proceedings criminally, before bringing the present suit. After the evidence had been heard His Honour said that inasmuch as this note had not been paid into the bank, but to Hassimjee Vishram, the defendant's master, the plaintiffs ought to sue Hassimjee Vishram. His Honour gave a verdict for the defendant, with costs.

BENGAL.

RICE.—The Bengal Government estimates the stocks of rice in and around Calcutta for the first week in August at 18,60,089 maunds, of which eight lakhs are available for export.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENT IN BENGAL.—The Post-Master-General of Bengal contemplates proceeding shortly on a tour of inspection to Dinagepoor, Cooch Behar, and probably also to the Behar Circle. It is gratifying to observe that, since the transfer of Mr. H. M. James, B.C.S., from Bombay to the Bengal Presidency, he has been closely inspecting almost all the postal circles within his jurisdiction, and has been trying his best to improve the speed of the mails, and to afford every facility to the public.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.—The following Officers have been appointed certifying surgeons under the Indian Factories Act. The Civil Surgeon of Serampore, within that jurisdiction. The Civil Surgeon of Howrah, within the Sudder sub-division of that district. Dr. Grish Chunder Gupta, V.L.C., within the Moheshrakha sub-division of the Howrah District. For Thana, Nallatty, the Civil Surgeon of Hughli. For Boranagore, the officer in charge of the Northern Suburban Hospital. For the rest of the district, until further orders, the Civil Surgeon.

MADRAS.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 30th ultimo to the 5th instant, 1 European, 1 East Indian, 7 native Christians, 253 Hindus, and 38 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 280 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 334. The deaths are thus classified; 27 from small-pox, 9 from measles, 53 from fever, 23 from dysentery, 16 from diarrhœa, and 152 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 36·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 31·4 per 1,000 per annum.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN MADRAS.—Mr. R. Sewell, C. S., on special archæological duty in this Presidency, has reported that he trusts he shall be able to complete the work assigned to him within the time allotted. The order by which the Government authorized him to collect copper-plate inscription from different public offices has resulted in his having 174 plates sent for examination, some of them of great historical value. These have been carefully gone through, and their contents noted. The list will be published in due course. He has carefully gone through all the volumes relating to the Archæology of Southern India, that he could find in Madras, at the Government Office, in the Central Museum Library, and noted everything of value. There are, however, many volumes to which he could not have access without great expense, notably the entire Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, of which there is no copy in Madras. He placed himself in communication with General Cunningham, who approves of the proposals for the excavation of the Amravati Tope. Mr. Sewell has also communicated with Mr. Burgess, Mr. Fergusson, and other gentlemen in England, in view to providing the only sound basis on which the earlier history of India can be successfully worked out. Mr. Sewell notes the completion of the transfer of the Amravati marbles from the India Museum in South Kensington to the British Museum. They have received at the British Museum the honor they deserve.—*Madras Mail.*

FISH CURING OPERATIONS.—Fish curing operations are being carefully watched in this Presidency. During the half-year ending 31st March last 27,556 mds. of fish were brought to be cured, or twice the quantity dealt with during the corresponding period of the immediately preceding official year. In Ganjam there was a considerable decrease in the quantity of fish cured. It is reported that salt-earth has been more extensively used than before for curing. At Kistna the weight of fish brought to be cured was more than half as much again as that cured during the corresponding half of the previous year. This result is attributed to the favourable character of the season, and the suppression of the use of illicit salt. In Tanjore there was a fair increase both in the number of applications and the weight of fish brought to be cured. In Madura there was an increase in the number of applications, and in the weight of fish cured compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. In Tinnevelly there was increase of applications considerably more than three times the quantity was cured than during the corresponding half of the previous year. This is attributed to the favourable nature of the season for fishing, and to arrangements having been made for keeping a small supply of salt always in hand instead of indenting for it from the factory. In Malabar the quantity of fish cured was more than seven times the quantity cured during the corresponding period of the previous year, and is ascribed to the exceptionally large lakes of fish due to the favorable character of the season. The quantity of fish brought to be cured in the half-year under notice is the largest on record since the commencement of operations. The same result is obtained even in the increase in Tinnevelly and Malabar, due to exceptional causes, be left out of account.—*Id.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

CHOLERA IN THE LAHORE JAIL.—There was a fatal case of cholera, we regret to say, in the Lahore jail, on Sunday last, and a suspicious admission to hospital on Monday. It is sincerely to be hoped that these may prove to be merely sporadic cases, for there are no less than 1,983 prisoners in the jail at the present time.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction rooms, at 1 p.m.

3 bales grey shirtings.
3 cases white ground prints.
2 " " lapets.
1 " glass buttons.
22 silver watches.
3 gold do
2 " watch-gaurds.
2 " " chains.
8 brilliant, emerald and ruby rings.
1 case imitation jewellery.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Kayoom Saraffally, E & Co., S.—1-250—125 cases vinegars, each containing 4 dozen.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 15th August, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases prints.
3 bales black Army cloth.
1 bale purge.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Goolamally Jeewunjee.

Ex s.s. "Narent."

A 1—100 } 50 cases black currants, weighing in all 50 cwts.
G }

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Meerramull Shenbux.

Ex. s. s. Byculla.

125 superior 1st class teak squares.
100 tons teak scantlings of various sizes, marked G. S. and Flower.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, in the bungalow lately occupied by J. O'Connell, Esq., the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany cottage pianoforte, by Chapell and Co., London, handsome pictures, rich table ornaments, and flower vases, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND HOUSE AT TODD STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage of the said premises, dated the 6th day of October, 1880.

All the right, title and interest of the mortgagee in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Todd street, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 44 feet in length and 16 feet in breadth, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Dhunjeebhoy Jeewajee Desai, on or towards the south by the property of the heirs of the late Framjee Wadia, on or towards the west by the house of Hormusjee Mody, and on or towards the north by the public road, and which premises are assessed under No. 11.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned or to Messrs Chalk and Walker, Solicitors, 17, Church Gate Street.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 15th August, 1881.

NOTICES.

TIGERS!
TIGERS!
TIGERS!

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

BHUNDARWADA WATER WORKS (BOMBAY.)

CAST IRON PIPES, &c.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay is prepared to receive sealed TENDERS for the supply of about 1,700 tons of Cast Iron Pipes, more or less varying in diameter from 48 inches downwards, as well as for certain other Iron-work.

Delivery to be in Bombay, and the entire quantity is required not later than 31st March, 1882.

Tenders must be received in Bombay on or before 2 P. M. of the 10th of September, 1881, addressed to "The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay," and endorsed "Tenders for Pipes."

Printed copy of the conditions of Contract, Specification, Drawings, Bill of Quantities, General Directions to Tenderers, and Form of Tender, may be obtained of the undersigned on payment of Rupees Ten, or of Messrs. E. W. and R. Oliver, Solicitors, No. 1, Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C., on payment of £1 1s.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
For the City of Bombay,
C. B. BRAHAM, C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge, Municipality,
Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1881.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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